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Abstract

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR REACTOR PROJECTS

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A widespread interest in the problems of peaceful uses of atomic energy as a powerful means of scientific and technical progress is now evidenced in an ever-inceresing number of countries. The achievements scored in the recent years in this rapidly developing field of science and technology, utilization of atomic power in almost all of their branches which enabled various practical applications of this power in countries with different level of scientific and economic development all this has promoted and expanded international cooperation to a still larger degree.

Planning of research work in the field of nuclear physics, mastery of reactor engineering, training of personnel and of many young and initiative scientists - this is what is necessary to enable a number of new countries to place atomic science at the service of human progress.

The years which passed after the Second UN International Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy have witnessed a marked expansion of international ties and scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet scientists and scientific establishments and the scientists and scientific establishments of various countries.

International scientific and technical cooperation of the USSR with other countries in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy extends virtually to all branches of science - from the building of atomic power plants, research reactors to the

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training of technical and scientific personnel, exchange of scientific and technical information and display of "Atom for peace" exhibitions.

The Soviet Union has concluded new agreements and expanded scientific and technical exchange with 22 foreign countries.

The first agreements on the problems of utilization of atomic power were concluded by the USSR with all socialist countries. These agreements provided for the rendering of assistance in setting up of large research centres equipped with modern facilities including experimental reactors and modern physical and radiochemical laboratories, and for training of the personnel in the USSR. The second stage of these agreements related to cooperation between the countries in the further development of joint scientific reaseach in nuclear physics and radiochemistry, in the use of isotopes for national economy, in the field of atomic power generation, in the development of new reactors. What is new in these agreements in that they envisage not only the rendering of assistance but also the carrying out of joint reseacn both on bilateral basis and within the framework of the Council or Mutual Economic Assistance. In the new agreements, such as those signed with Korean People's Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq the USSR undertakes to build, in these countries, research reactors, physical and radiochemical laboratories and to train national personnel to work in these centres.

The Joint Institute of Nuclear Research which was set up in the town of Dubna on the "open door" principle is succesfully fuctioning, its international associations are widening, its equipment and facilities are growing. The Joint Institute of Nuclear Research widely practices joint studies with the scientists from other countries.

The Soviet experts and scientists take an active part in international congresses, conferences and symposiums. A number of such conferences and symposiums were held in the Soviet Union.

Guided by the Lenin's principles of the foreign policy - the po licy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries and having

accumulated vast experience in international cooperation in the field of peaceful utilization of atomic energy the Soviet Union calls for the further development of the scientific and technical cooperation in this field. Persuing the policy of peace the Soviet people and the peoples of the Socialist countries warmly welcomed the signing of the Moscow Treaty on banning nuclear tests in atmosphere, in cosmic space and underwater as the first step towards the successful solution of the problem of general and complete disarmament.